

Training and guidance material

With a view to developing regional training capabilities, five new ICAO Aviation Security training Centres (ASTCs) have been approved in Auckland, New Zealand; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Hong Kong, China; Johannesburg, South Africa and Kunming, China, supplementing the existing 10 ASTCs already established in Amman, Jordan; Brussels, Belgium; Casablanca, Morocco; Dakar, Senegal; Kyiv, Ukraine; Moscow, Russian Federation; Nairobi, Kenya; Penang, Malaysia; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and Quito, Ecuador. This expansion of the ASTC network responds to current needs for training in all ICAO languages and in all regions and sub-regions.

Pursuant to Resolution A33-1: *Declaration on misuse of civil aircraft as weapons of destruction and other terrorist acts involving civil aviation*, which directed the Council and the Secretary General to act urgently to address the new and emerging threats to civil aviation, in particular to review the adequacy of the existing aviation security conventions, a study was conducted by the Secretariat on legal measures to cover new and emerging threats. The study concluded that certain issues, such as the control of MANPADS, may need further study.

In order to assist States in protecting aircraft against attacks by MANPADS, guidance material supplementary to that contained in Appendix 16 of the *Security Manual for safeguarding Civil Aviation Against Acts of unlawful Interference* (Doc 8973 - Restricted) has been developed and was made available to Contracting States through a new dedicated ICAO-secure website.

In addition, the Aviation Security Panel has developed a MANPADS Information and Assessment Tool Kit, which is an international instrument that provides step-by-step instructions to be used by States to conduct self-assessment of vulnerable points at airports. This document has also been made available to Contracting States via an ICAO secure website.

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26. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Since its establishment in 1950, UNHCR has been working with States to ensure that the institution of asylum is not abused by persons who are responsible for serious criminal acts, including those who have committed acts of a terrorist nature. The 1951 *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol incorporate a system of checks and balances that takes full account of the security interests of States and host communities while protecting the rights of persons who unlike other categories of foreigners no longer enjoy the protection of their country of origin.

Specifically, the 1951 Convention contains the following relevant provisions:

- provisions on exclusion of refugee status pursuant to Article 1F of the 1951 Convention of persons who have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against peace, serious non-political crimes, as well as acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;
- the duty of a refugee under Article 2 of the 1951 Convention to conform to the laws and regulations, as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order, of the country in which he or she finds him or herself;
- possibility of expulsion to a third country on national security or public order grounds as provided in Article 32 of the 1951 Convention; and
- exceptional expulsion to the country of origin under Article 33(2) of the 1951 Convention.

Responding to the changing external environment within which the 1951 Convention operates, the Office has issued new, or revised, key policy documents in a number of areas in order to provide guidance on the relevant aspects of international refugee law.

Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, UNHCR issued a policy paper entitled "Addressing Security Concerns without Undermining Refugee Protection"¹⁰¹ which addresses mechanisms which can be put in place in the field of asylum and highlights the refugee protection principles at stake.

With regard to exclusion from refugee status, in 2003 UNHCR updated and issued revised Guidelines and an accompanying Background Note on the application of the Article 1F exclusion clauses.¹⁰² These guidelines address the challenge of applying the exclusion clauses in a balanced and consistent manner, in keeping *inter alia* with international human rights obligations. The relationship between Article 1F and UN Security Council resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 is also addressed.

In 2003, UNHCR also commissioned a research paper on the *Interface between Extradition and Asylum*, which examines the relationship between these two areas of law.¹⁰³

Additionally, on 22 November 2004, UNHCR issued a *Note on the Cancellation of Refugee Status*.¹⁰⁴ This document, intended for governments, legal practitioners, decision-makers and the judiciary, addresses the legal principles and standards governing cancellation of refugee status by States. It should be noted that cancellation of refugee status is an appropriate course of action if facts, including in relation to international terrorist activities, that would have justified exclusion at the time the decision was taken only become known after an individual has been recognized as a refugee.

The Office recognizes that appropriate counter-terrorism mechanisms are needed in the post-September 11 environment; however, such measures must be in accordance with international law, in particular international

human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law. In the current environment, UNHCR remains concerned that asylum-seekers may be victimized as a result of unduly restrictive legislation or administrative measures and public prejudice and that carefully built refugee protection standards may be eroded, particularly the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution as provided in Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the fundamental principle of *non-refoulement*.

The Office therefore continues to promote the inclusion of relevant principles of international refugee law in various international and regional instruments adopted to combat international terrorism.

The following documents are available at www.unhcr.ch:

¹ UNHCR, *Addressing Security Concerns without Undermining Refugee Protection – UNHCR's perspective*, November 2001.

² UNHCR, *Application of the Exclusion Clauses – Article 1F of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, HCR/GIP/03/05, 4 September 2003; UNHCR, *Background Note on the Application of the Exclusion Clauses – Article 1F of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, 4 September 2003.

³ S. Kapferer, *The Interface between Extradition and Asylum*, UNHCR Legal and Protection Policy Research Series, Department of International Protection, PPLA/2003/05, November 2003.

⁴ UNHCR, *Note on the Cancellation of Refugee Status*, 22 November 2004.

27. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The protection of human rights in the context of national security measures has been a concern of the United Nations human rights program for many years, but it became more urgent following the attack of 11 September 2001 on the United States of America and the worldwide surge in acts of terrorism. In today's international security climate, States are rapidly developing new strategies to protect their populations from the threat of terrorism. Indeed, as Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) reaffirms, acts of terrorism seriously impair the enjoyment of human rights, threaten the social and economic development of all States and undermine global stability and prosperity. States are under an obligation to protect the human rights of their inhabitants, beginning with the right to life.

While there is no doubt as to the urgent need to eradicate terrorism, concern has been expressed by UN human rights bodies and others that counter-terrorism measures could result in violations of human rights. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Louise Arbour, has stressed, however, that respect for human rights is – not an obstacle – but rather an essential element in effective counter-terrorism strategies. In this connection, one may recall the position of the Security Council, reaffirmed in resolution 1566, that States “must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law.”

UNHCHR's work on counter-terrorism and human rights is guided by resolutions of the Security Council as well as the General Assembly (GA) and the Commission on Human Rights (CHR). The GA and CHR have called on the High Commissioner to: 1) examine the question of the protection of human rights while countering terrorism, taking into account reliable information from all sources; 2) make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights while taking actions to counter terrorism; and 3) provide assistance and advice to States, upon their request, on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism, as well as to relevant UN bodies.

The GA and CHR have also called on the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to develop and strengthen its cooperation with the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This was reaffirmed by Security Council resolution 1535 (2004, annex), which requested the CTC Executive Directorate (CTED) “to liaise with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other human rights organizations.”

In view of these resolutions, UNHCHR initiated a project in 2003 on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism. The project is designed to strengthen the Office's capacity to analyse counter-terrorism measures and to provide States with a vision for effective counter-terrorism action within a framework of respect for human rights and rule of law.

Activities in 2005

UNHCHR will continue to contribute to international efforts to eliminate terrorism by emphasizing the importance of respecting human rights in counter-terrorism action and making recommendations on how States can achieve this goal. UNHCHR will research key issues, identify best practices and develop tools to assist States in this area.

Specific activities will include the following:

- Study counter-terrorism measures adopted by States and make general recommendations for action to the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Coordinate closely with UN and external partners, including Governments, regional organizations, NGOs and others.
- Support ongoing dialogue and cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the CTED.
- Update the *Digest of Jurisprudence of the United Nations and Regional Organizations on the Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism* and develop additional guidelines and educational materials.
- Organize workshops to further develop understanding of the human rights obligations of States in counter-terrorism action.
- Assess needs and provide technical assistance to Governments on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism, as requested, in close cooperation with the CTC, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and other partners.

28. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

1) A summary of the institution's activities

a) What areas of the institution's work deal with the measures outlined under Resolution 1373 (2001)

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute within the framework of the activities of its Security Cluster is working in three main areas: illicit trafficking of CBRN, Security Measures During Major Events and Maritime Security.

1. CBRN

UNICRI launched the Programme "Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking and Criminal Use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Material (CBRN)".

The aim of the Programme is to support the countries' capabilities of preventing and controlling the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials. The Programme has been presented to the CTC meeting held in New York on 30th July 2003.

In accordance with UN Resolution 1373 (particularly Par.4 and 3) UNICRI is focusing on the following points:

Cooperation among International Organisations

- The first regional initiative (Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia) has been launched in cooperation with EUROPOL and the Southeast European Initiative (SECI) and with the active support of the European Commission (External Relations Department), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Customs Organisation (WCO). Organisation for the Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UN Monitoring Group pursuant Res. 1267 were also involved and the UN Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), INTERPOL and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC provided ad hoc contributions. Due to this cooperation, UNICRI will gather all the expertise necessary to deal with complex problems that involve a number of different issues, ranging from border control to investigation into trafficking incidents and responses to CBRN attacks. The Programme envisages a second phase in which all the organisations involved in the initiative will plan ad hoc common activities to improve states' capabilities in the Region. The activities will be discussed during Roundtables and based on the results of the Report that will be produced at the end of the first phase.
- Regional approach. The programme envisages the creation of sub-regional networks of national experts. The activities of the first phase include the organisation of three workshops (Bucharest, Istanbul and Brussels) focusing on sharing of experiences and strategies; the collection and analysis of existing information on national strategies and threat assessment in the Region. In addition, the Programme envisages the organisation of roundtables to enhance cooperation and coordination among international and regional organisations.
- Gathering and exchange of information on the management of security (including Prevention, Detection and Responses) in different countries: in particular UNICRI is maintaining a database on:
 - 1) initiatives of the International Organisations related to trafficking of CBRN materials;
 - 2) anti-terrorist law enforcement units of the countries that participate in the CBRN programme;
 - 3) national and regional initiatives;

- 4) bilateral agreements;
- 5) legal documents on trafficking of CBRN materials.

Currently the programme focuses on the following areas: Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

At the end of the first phase UNICRI will draw a Regional Technical Report based on the information gathered from the participating countries through workshops and questionnaires.

2. IPO/ EU SEC

The International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events (IPO) aims at facilitating the exchange of information among national agencies in charge of security during major events; at promoting the identification of best practices in the field; and at improving the capability of relevant national agencies and departments to maintain security during major events.

The Observatory focuses on different aspects of security **including terrorism prevention**, in relation to three main categories of major events: sporting events, high-level political/religious/economic summits and mass events such as national or religious festivals.

IPO envisages the following methods of action:

- **Gathering and exchange of information**

Closed Door Meetings - at the UNICRI Headquarters or hosted by Member States interested in discussing specific aspects of security - attended by officers from specialised national agencies, international officers and individual experts. These closed-door meetings represent a primary information source through information sharing and transfer of expertise. During the past years Closed Door Meeting have been hosted by Portugal, Spain and Norway.

- **Analysis**

Analysis - carried out in collaboration with EUROPOL - of the information exchanged during the meetings; legislation and literature; other documentation provided by experts and/or institutions part of the IPO network. As secure portal has been launched to facilitate the exchange of information among the IPO network. The main outcome will be a manual focusing on specific security issues related to various categories of events (sports, summits, national or religious festivals).

Based on the knowledge gained from the above activities, IPO can facilitate the provision of advisory services by renowned international experts to countries hosting major events.

- **Coordinating National Research Programmes on Security during Major Events in Europe (EU-SEC)**

The EU-SEC project supports the security activities during major events within the European Union, through the coordination of, and cooperation among national and regional research programmes. UNICRI acts as the coordinator of ten European countries and Europol, each one entrusted with a specific function in the execution of the project.

The project started on 2 December 2004 with a kick-off meeting held at the UNICRI Headquarters in Turin and attended by two representatives from each partner country. The meeting aimed at appointing a Steering Committee and establishing the specific tasks entrusted to each partner.

- Maritime Security

The project was completed in early 2004 and provided an analysis of the current international regulations on the security of maritime transport, and their effectiveness in preventing maritime terrorism. The results of this research project were published in May 2004. The main focus was on the international tools adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to promote maritime security, in particular the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Security of Navigation (SUA) and related Protocol. The project provided an overview on the efforts carried out by IMO to improve maritime security after the attacks on 11 September 2001, including the amendments to the SOLAS Convention and the adoption of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code).

The project was composed of two phases:

- **Gathering and exchange of information**

Collection and analysis of relevant national and international regulations on maritime transport security;

- **Analysis Activity**

Analysis of the entire maritime transport chain (international commercial shipping as well as port facilities).

Particular attention was also paid to the IMO commercial shipping standards, the European Union security standards, the United States rules on maritime security as well as other relevant national and international provisions.

b) Has the institutions developed any codes, standards or recommendations for best practices in this area? If so, then the CTC would appreciate receiving an outline thereof within the summary.

CBRN

The identification of best practises and basic needs is one of the main outcomes of the first phase of the Programme. Relevant information contained in the database and information collected through the questionnaires completed by national focal points are the main tools through which UNICRI will be able to identify promising strategies and countermeasures.

The analysis UNICRI is conducting focuses on routes and trends of the illicit trafficking as well as on national strategies adopted by countries to prevent and combat the phenomenon.

The programme is also very focused on the identification of the obstacles hampering the effective implementation of preventative measures.

CTC experts participates in various meetings during the launch of the Programme and as agreed upon is being constantly updated by receiving reports that summarise the results of each roundtable.

A technical report will be finalised by the end of the first phase in June 2005.

IPO

On the basis of the information collected during the closed-door meetings and additional research activities, UNICRI prepares closed-door technical report. The reports may contain security standards or recommendations underscored by high-level experts in the field and re-elaborated by UNICRI in cooperation with EUROPOL.

The technical Progress Report will be completed by the end of January 2005.

The Manual on Security Measures during Major Events will be finalised and distributed to relevant authorities and experts at the beginning of the year 2006; this will also represent the basis for future technical assistance carried out within the framework of IPO.

EU-SEC

The project envisions the development of new research methodologies on specific issues and the creation of long-term research strategies. The project adopts a step by step approach, from the systematic exchange of information on current programmes carried out by the partners to joint research strategies, including possible launch of joint transnational calls for proposals.

The results of the project will be gathered in a comprehensive manual, which will be published and widely disseminated at the end of 2008.

c) How is action taken on these issues by (i) the Member of the institution and (ii) the Secretariat (if appropriate). For example, are there regular meeting on these aspects of counter terrorism? What are the objectives of the meetings? Has the institution set up a permanent structure aimed at addressing these issues?

UNICRI is developing the mentioned activities through its Security Cluster.

CBRN Programme envisages roundtables that support the management of the Programme. As mentioned above five roundtables have been organised since the beginning of the Programme.

As for IPO an Advisory Committee of individual experts was created. IPO is managed by a Secretariat composed by UNICRI and EUROPOL representatives.

EU-SEC will act as the project secretariat and coordinate the work carried out by the partner countries.

d) To provide a contact point of the institution in this area of Activity

Jan van Dijk, Deputy Director, Head of the Analysis and Operation

29. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Terrorism Prevention Branch

THE MANDATE

Since 2002, the General Assembly has reiterated the mandate of UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) in providing technical assistance to counter terrorism. In December 2004, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/59/153 which requests TPB *"to intensify its efforts to provide technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism, including training judicial and prosecutorial personnel, where appropriate, in the proper implementation of the universal anti-terrorism instruments"*

THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

UNODC possesses significant comparative advantages for delivering assistance in counter-terrorism. Particularly relevant are its specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law issues. UNODC possesses a wealth of experience in promoting international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance, since it also deals with the issues of drug control, transnational organized crime, money-laundering and corruption.

THE RESPONSE

The objective of the TPB's technical assistance activities is to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism, by delivering assistance to countries for becoming parties to the universal legal instruments against terrorism and for capacity-building for implementing their provisions.

THE STRATEGY

TPB's technical assistance activities are undertaken in full coordination with the CTC and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED). CTC and CTED provide the leadership for the counter-terrorism work of the Organization.

Technical assistance activities of the Branch are undertaken using a five-steps methodology:

- analyze national legislation related to counter-terrorism;
- work together with relevant national authorities and identify needs;
- assist in drafting national laws for implementing counter-terrorism instruments;
- recommend further implementation steps and undertake active follow-up;
- train criminal justice officials in the implementation of new laws and international criminal justice cooperation.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A global project on *"Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism"* provides the framework for delivering technical assistance to countries. Through the project, assistance has been provided to 107 countries between October 2002 and December 2004. Of those 100 countries, more than 50 received direct assistance and the others received indirect assistance through sub-regional and regional activities.

New project activities will increasingly address: (i) reinforced provision of assistance for legislative drafting; (ii) strengthening institutional structures that would enable countries to implement the provisions of the instruments; (iii) provision of on-line advice on extradition and mutual legal assistance; (iv) provision of advice on international cooperation mechanisms; and (v) facilitation and provision of training to national criminal justice personnel.

RESOURCES AND DONOR SUPPORT

Technical assistance activities of the TPB, including additional staff required for their delivery, are financed from voluntary contributions. The support of donor countries has been steadily increasing, reflecting growing confidence in effective programme delivery. Until December 2004, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled more than US\$5 million. The contributions were made by the following countries:

Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Germany. In addition, in-kind contributions have been received from Argentina, Portugal, Sudan and Turkey.

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DELIVERING COUNTER-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

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I. THE CHALLENGE

1. Acts of terrorism cause loss of life, destruction and damage worldwide. The human cost of terrorism is very high. Terrorism threatens human security and has a devastating impact on development. The lethality of terrorist acts is on the increase and the threat that terrorists increasingly seek to cause mass casualties creates unprecedented dangers.

2. Terrorism poses fundamental challenges to the international community:

"Terrorism attacks the values that lie at the heart of the Charter of the United Nations: respect for human rights, the rule of law, rules of war that protect civilians, tolerance among peoples and nations, and the peaceful resolution of conflict."

Report of the High-level Panel on
Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565)

"Acts, methods and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

"By its very nature, terrorism is an assault on the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights, and peaceful settlement of disputes upon which the United Nations is established. ... The United Nations has an indispensable role to play in providing the legal and organizational framework within which the international campaign against terrorism can unfold."

Kofi Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations

3. In an increasingly globalized world, no country can deal alone with terrorism effectively.

"Today, terrorism knows no bounds. It targets no particular nationality, respects no religion and recognizes no exceptions. The nature of terrorism has also changed. Once a threat to individual nations, today, terrorism is an international phenomenon."

Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

4. Between 1963 and 1999, the international community has elaborated 12 universal legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. They serve as an important framework for international cooperation in countering terrorism. International cooperation in criminal matters, particularly extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation, is a prerequisite for countering terrorism effectively.

5. The expeditious ratification and effective implementation of the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism have now been recognized as an urgent priority. The Security Council, in its resolution 1373 (2001), called on all countries to become parties, as soon as possible, to these instruments and to increase cooperation and fully implement them. Whereas only 2 countries had ratified all 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism by September 2001, 60 countries have ratified all of them by December 2004. However, the universal ratification of these instruments remains a distant goal.

6. The 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism provide the legal framework for action against terrorism, by establishing specified acts as offences to be criminalized and by establishing the obligation of countries to do so, even in the absence of agreement on a universal definition of terrorism. These instruments answer the false argument that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" by defining acts that cannot be justified even in a legitimate struggle for national liberation.

7. Nevertheless, the Security Council, in its resolution 1566 (2004), stated that:

"criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and calls upon all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

II. THE MANDATE

8. The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme has, for many years, been addressing issues pertaining to international terrorism and international cooperation. In 2002, the General Assembly approved an expanded programme of activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) within the Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The expanded programme focuses on the provision of assistance to countries, upon request, for ratifying and implementing the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism.

9. Since 2002, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have reiterated the mandate of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in providing technical assistance to counter terrorism. Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, in December 2004, adopted resolution A/59/153, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime". In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch "to intensify its efforts to provide technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism, including training judicial and prosecutorial personnel, where appropriate, in the proper implementation of the universal anti-terrorism instruments".

10. Delivering technical assistance in countering terrorism to requesting countries – this is a well-defined mandate of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC.

III. THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

11. UNODC possesses significant comparative advantages for delivering assistance in counter-terrorism. Particularly relevant are its specialized technical competence in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law issues, because of their close connection to the practical ways and means of combating terrorism; its wealth of experience in promoting and facilitating international cooperation in criminal matters, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance; its operational capacities and field presence; the programmatic synergy of efforts for dealing with drug control, transnational organized crime, money-laundering and corruption; as well as its image and acceptance among recipient countries as a neutral provider of services.

IV. THE RESPONSE

12. The Terrorism Prevention Branch seeks to respond promptly and efficiently to requests from countries for assistance in countering terrorism, in accordance with the priorities set by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

13. The objective of the technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch is to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism, by delivering assistance to countries for becoming parties to the universal legal instruments against terrorism and, increasingly, for capacity-building for implementing their provisions. When requested, assistance is also provided for preparing the country reports to the CTC of the Security Council, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

14. An overview of the technical assistance activities undertaken by the Branch since October 2002 is available upon request from the Terrorism Prevention Branch.

V. THE STRATEGY

Cooperating with the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

15. The technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch are undertaken in full coordination with the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED). CTC and CTED provide the leadership for the counter-terrorism work of the Organization. They also analyze reports from Member States mandated by the Security Council's resolutions and facilitate and coordinate the provision of technical assistance to requesting States. In its communications with those countries requiring assistance for reviewing anti-terrorism legislation, CTC makes specific reference to the specialized assistance available from UNODC. UNODC delivers requested legislative and advisory services, drawing on its specialized substantive expertise and comparative advantages.

Working with the Office of Legal Affairs and the High Commissioner for Human Rights

16. The Branch also works in close coordination with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The methodology

17. Technical assistance activities of the Branch are undertaken using a five-steps methodology:

- analyze national legislation related to counter-terrorism;
- work together with relevant national authorities and identify needs;
- assist in drafting national laws for implementing counter-terrorism instruments;
- recommend further implementation steps and undertake active follow-up;
- train criminal justice officials in the implementation of new laws and international criminal justice cooperation.

Field orientation

18. Special efforts are made to achieve increased field level presence and input, through assigning regional and sub-regional experts. This has already been done for North Africa and the Middle East, South and Central America, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Central Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific. These experts provide specialized national and sub-regional input and perspectives and facilitate effective follow-up to the activities of the Branch. Steps are also being taken to initiate mentorship. An important parallel objective of this initiative is to build-up sub-regional expertise on counter-terrorism issues.

Sustaining impact

19. Attention is given to achieve sustained impact through the development and dissemination of effective tools for international criminal justice cooperation in countering terrorism. Three major technical assistance tools have already been developed:

- United Nations legislative guide for use by common and civil law systems;
- Checklist of offences and jurisdictions contained in the 12 universal anti-terrorism instruments and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001);
- Counter-terrorism legislation database.

20. The elaboration of other tools is being pursued, such as a guide for the legislative incorporation of the provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism, a compendium of legal instruments and technical assistance tools to prevent terrorism and other related forms of crime, model laws on extradition and mutual legal assistance and a case study on forms of international criminal justice cooperation.

Operational partnerships

21. Efforts are made to maximize impact through operational partnerships and avoid duplication of efforts. Technical assistance activities are undertaken in close partnership and cooperation with numerous international, regional and subregional organizations. These include the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Monetary Fund, the African Union (AU), the International Organization of la Francophonie, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the League of Arab States, Interpol, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Counter-Terrorism Working Group of the European Union (COTER), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Counter Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) of the G-8.

Access to information, transparency and visibility

22. An integral element in the work of the Branch is fostering easy access to information, especially through its website and a specialized counter-terrorism legislation database, as well as transparency and visibility. Periodic substantive and financial programme implementation reports are provided to donors and regular briefings on the work of the Branch are provided to the Permanent Missions of the Member States of the United Nations.

VI. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Global project on "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism"

23. A global project on "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism" provides the overall framework for delivering technical assistance to countries. It functions as an on-going 'rolling' project, with global, sub-regional and national components and activities. It is regularly revised and up-dated, to determine continued relevance of all elements, discontinue those components which are no longer essential and to integrate new initiatives in response to new requirements.

24. Through the project, assistance has been provided to 107 countries between October 2002 and December 2004. Of those 100 countries, more than 50 received direct assistance and the others received indirect assistance through sub-regional and regional activities. Over 600 national officials have been trained on the ratification and implementation requirements. They were familiarized with the provisions of the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism and the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

25. During the period October 2002 to December 2004, the Branch achieved a project implementation rate of close to 100 per cent in relation to funds made available, thus meeting the Branch's goal of utilization of provided funds within a period of 12 months. This is achieved through advance planning and initiation of project activities in anticipation of receipt of pledged voluntary contributions.

26. The scope of assistance provided through this project has been broadening, in terms of its geographical reach, the number of countries receiving assistance, as well as the substantive content of the assistance provided. Increased attention will be given to implementation assistance, as more countries will have ratified more of the universal instruments. For this purpose, new project activities will increasingly address: (i) reinforced provision of assistance for legislative drafting; (ii) strengthening institutional structures and mechanisms that would enable countries to implement the provisions of the instruments; (iii) provision of on-line advice on extradition and mutual legal assistance requests; and (iv) provision of advice on international cooperation mechanisms through mentorship, both to speed the process and, at the same time, achieve compliance with international standards; and (v) facilitation and provision of training to national criminal justice personnel, on the basis of the legal instruments and in accordance with criminal justice standards. Moreover, continued attention will be given to ensuring adequate follow-up measures to initial assistance activities undertaken. Steps will also be taken for evaluation and impact assessment of technical assistance provided.

VII. RESOURCES AND DONOR SUPPORT

27. The resources of the Branch are derived from the United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly, and from voluntary contributions by Member States. The regular budget includes a provision of approximately US\$900,000 per year, covering mainly allocation for seven staff positions and small allocations for expert groups, consultants and travel.

28. Technical assistance activities of the Branch, including additional staff required for their delivery, are financed from voluntary contributions from donor countries. The support of donor countries has been steadily increasing, reflecting growing confidence in effective programme delivery.

29. Until December 2004, voluntary financial contributions paid and pledged totalled more than US\$5 million. The contributions were made by the following 13 countries:

<i>Austria</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
<i>Germany</i>		

30. In addition, in-kind contributions have been received from Argentina, Portugal, Sudan and Turkey.

31. It is estimated that a minimum of US\$4 million to US\$5 million is required in annual voluntary contributions for sustaining the currently projected level of technical assistance activities.

32. The staff resources of the Terrorism Prevention Branch bring together expertise in different related substantive areas, such as legislative reform, crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as international development cooperation and technical assistance programme management. In addition, the Branch draws extensively on the expertise and services of other staff of UNODC, both at headquarters in Vienna and in its 21 field offices.

VIII. MEASURING PROGRESS AND IMPACT

33. Preliminary progress in strengthening the legal regime against terrorism is measurable through a significant increase in the number of countries that have ratified the 12 universal instruments against terrorism and a significant decrease in the number of countries that have ratified only six or fewer of those instruments. As noted before, whereas only 2 countries had ratified all 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism by September 2001, 60 countries have ratified all of them by December 2004.

34. The ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism are actions that governments undertake. Nevertheless, technical assistance provided by TPB/UNODC plays an important catalyst and facilitative role in these governmental actions. Therefore, significant progress towards universal ratification of these instruments is a useful indicator of the impact of TPB/UNODC's assistance delivery, specifically the number of new ratifications by countries reached by TPB/UNODC through its direct and indirect technical assistance activities.

35. A significant increase in the number of relevant legislative measures initiated by countries receiving assistance from the Branch is another indicator for assessing the usefulness and long-term impact of the TPB/UNODC's assistance delivery.

36. Further measures of usefulness of the assistance provided by the Branch is the number of countries indicating its value, number of countries expressing appreciation for the work of the Branch in their interventions in the meetings of intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations and expressions of appreciation contained in the resolutions of those bodies.

37. Indicators for assessing progress in technical assistance delivery by the Branch during a given period of time include:

- Number of countries which will have received specific assistance from the Branch for action against terrorism;
- Number of national officials receiving substantive briefing and training through the assistance of the Branch;
- Number of draft laws for the preparation of which assistance has been provided by the Branch;
- Measures implemented by the Branch for developing technical assistance tools and promoting international cooperation on counter-terrorism;
- Level of programme implementation by the Branch, as reflected by expenditure levels.

IX. EVALUATION AND AUDIT

38. Evaluation of technical assistance provided by TPB/UNODC will be undertaken by using existing arrangements in UNODC and the United Nations Secretariat for programme and project evaluation and audit. The Branch will undertake regular self-evaluation of activities, pursuant to the principle of results-based management and results-based budgeting. Where appropriate, evaluation of project activities will be undertaken by UNODC's Independent Evaluation Unit. Periodic programme evaluations are also undertaken by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). It also conducts internal audits. External audits are undertaken by the United Nations Board of External Auditors.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE BROCHURE ON DELIVERING COUNTER-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE

I. Number of parties to the universal conventions and protocols pertaining to international terrorism: Status 31 December 2004

<i>Title of Convention or Protocol</i>	<i>Total No of Parties</i>	<i>No of ratifications after 9/11</i>
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963	178	7
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970	178	4
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971	180	5
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973	152	45
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979	144	47
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980	107	39
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988	148	40
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	112	53
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988	100	47
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991	113	46
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997	132	105
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999	131	127

II. Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council containing mandates for the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch

General Assembly

- | | |
|---|--|
| A/59/153 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention |
| A/58/136 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention |
| A/59/46
A/58/81 | Measures to eliminate international terrorism |
| A/59/159
A/58/140
A/57/173
A/56/123
A/52/90 | Strengthening the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme |
| A/57/170
A/56/261
A/55/59 | Vienna Declaration and Plans of Action |
| A/57/292
A/56/253
A/52/220 | Questions relating to the programme budget
(Strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch) |

Economic and Social Council

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2004/19 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. |
| 2002/19 | Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism. |

III. Overview of technical assistance activities undertaken by the Terrorism Prevention Branch during October 2002-December 2004

A. Direct technical assistance to requesting countries

The following 53 countries were provided with direct assistance:

Afghanistan	Comoros	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Angola	Congo (Republic of)	Laos	Sudan
Armenia	Costa Rica	Madagascar	Surinam
Azerbaijan	Croatia	Mali	Tajikistan
Bahamas	DR of Congo	Mauritius	Timor-Leste
Belarus	Ecuador	Mongolia	Togo
Benin	Georgia	Morocco	Turkey
Brazil	Gambia	Mozambique	Turkmenistan
Burundi	Guinea	Myanmar	Ukraine
Cambodia	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	United Arab Emirates
Cape Verde	Haiti	Paraguay	Viet Nam
Central African Republic	Hungary	Peru	
Chad	Jamaica	Romania	
Colombia	Jordan	Sao Tome and Principe	

B. Regional and sub-regional workshops

The following regional and sub-regional workshops or other similar activities were conducted, through which 63 countries were indirectly provided with assistance:

1. Pratia, Cape Verde, 8-10 December 2004: Regional Expert Workshop on the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism, transnational organized crime and corruption as well as on the drafting of reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council, organised in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde. The following countries participated: Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

2. Port Louis, Mauritius, 25-27 October 2004: Regional Ministerial Conference of Francophone African Countries for the ratification and implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism and the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption, organized in cooperation with the International Agency of the Francophonie and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius. The following countries participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia.

3. San Jose, Costa Rica, 2-10 October 2004: Second Expert's Workshop on the drafting of legislation and implementation of the 12 Universal Instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, jointly organized with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS/IACAT) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD). The following countries participated: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela.

4. San Jose, Costa Rica, 20-22 January 2004: Expert's Workshop on the drafting of legislation and implementation of the 12 Universal Instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism

and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, jointly organized with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (OAS/LACTC) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD). The following countries participated: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.

5. Antalya, Turkey- 23-25 February 2004. Regional Workshop for Central Asia and the Caucasus on "International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime", jointly organized with the Government of the Republic of Turkey. The following countries participated: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan.

6. Khartoum, Sudan, 17-19 January 2004. Workshop on "International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime", jointly organized with the Government of Sudan and in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The following countries participated: Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan.

7. Tunis, Tunisia, 15-18 December 2003. Regional Seminar on Legislative Drafting for Combating the Financing of Terrorism and other Anti-Terrorism Measures jointly organised with the IMF, and the Central Bank of Tunisia. The following countries participated: Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia.

8. Lisbon, Portugal, 1-8 December 2003. Study Tour for Portuguese-speaking countries on the ratification and implementation of the UN Conventions and Protocols relating to the fight against transnational organized crime and the universal anti-terrorism instruments, jointly organized with the Government of Portugal. The following countries participated: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Macao(China), Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome e Principe and Timor-Leste.

9. Bamako, Mali, 25- 28 November 2003. A Sub-Regional Expert Seminar for the implementation of the Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols. The following West and Central African States participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, D.R. Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

10. Vilnius, Lithuania, 6-7 November 2003. Sub-regional Seminar on the Ratification and Implementation of the Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments in the Baltic Sea States, organized in cooperation with the Government of Lithuania, the Council of Europe, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The following countries participated: Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine.

11. Cairo, Egypt, 2-4 September 2003. Regional Ministerial Conference of the African Francophone States to support the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, jointly organized with the International Agency of the Francophonie and the Government of Egypt. The following countries participated: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, D.R. Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo.

**IV. Voluntary Contributions (paid and pledged) in support of the work of
TPB/UNODC, as at 31 December 2004**

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Total Amount paid (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2002 and before (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2003 (United States dollars)</i>	<i>2004 (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Pledges yet to be paid</i>
Austria	1 039 196	13 522 (2002) 294 985 (2002)	730 689		
Canada	47 071			47 071	
Denmark	181 729			181 729	163 458
France	493 883		247 578	246 305	
Germany	410 390		162 090	247 709	
Italy	534 409	65 043 (2001) 190 216 (2002)	271 150		106 373
Japan	30 000	10 000 (2002)			
Netherlands	4 720		4 720		
Norway					435 000
Spain	156 576			156 576	
Turkey	96 170	21 170 (1999) 25 000 (2000)		50 000	
UK	478 000			478 000	200 000
USA	480 000	230 000 (2002)		250 000	
Total	3 952 153	677 936	1 416 627	1 657 390	1 304 831

30. World Customs Organization

THE WORK OF THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION IN THE AREA OF SECURITY AND FACILITATION

WCO work relating to the measures outlined in Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

1. Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) focuses on several aspects which are relevant to the work of Customs Administrations and the World Customs Organization (WCO):
 - The freezing of financial assets.
 - Affording States the highest level of cooperation in furtherance of criminal investigations and cooperation through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and agreements.
 - The prevention of movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls;
 - Intensification of exchange of operational information, including information relating to the traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive material.
2. The WCO is working in a number of areas that contribute towards Resolution 1373 (2001). Our overall mission is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs Administrations and therefore border controls. Security and facilitation of the international trade supply chain is a key activity of WCO and the 164 Customs Administrations that make up its membership. Although the collection of revenues and duties remains an important function, Customs role with regard to protection of society, security and facilitation of legitimate trade is clearly recognized within the Customs community.
3. The WCO has created a wide range of international instruments and tools that provide a pathway for Governments and their Customs administration to follow in order to institute modern and effective border controls. The WCO International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention) is a key international instrument describing how a Customs Administration should establish its organization, management and procedures to create effective border controls. This main Convention contains detailed Annexes, which when implemented and combined with the provisions contained in the WCO Arusha Declaration on integrity, provide a solid foundation for the challenges faced by Customs in the 21st Century, including the supporting role which Customs plays in the area of anti-terrorism.
4. In 2004 the WCO undertook a review of its anti-money laundering programs in response to UNSCR 1373 (2001), UNSCR 1456 (2003) and UNSCR 1566 (2004). The review showed that although past conclusions and recommendations of the WCO with regard to money laundering were still valid, awareness-raising in anti-money laundering must be continuous and the relevant WCO Recommendation required updating. The WCO Secretariat prepared guidance material for Members regarding the relevant UN Resolutions and developments in the Financial Action Task Force and surveyed Members on competency in money laundering. Consequently, a review of the 2001 Recommendation on Money Laundering is underway. The revised and strengthened Recommendation includes terrorist financing and its acceptance by members should lead to increased international cooperation in the fight against money laundering.

5. In the area of Mutual Administrative Assistance, the WCO Council has recently adopted an international Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (Johannesburg Convention), which is now available for accession. This new instrument will allow Contracting Parties to cooperate on a multilateral basis by providing each other assistance and to exchange essential data to identify high-risk consignments of goods prior to their arrival. Alternative arrangements are also available to States through the WCO Model Bilateral Agreement. Both instruments have the potential to improve effectiveness in detecting traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials.
6. WCO administers and manages the Customs Enforcement Network (CEN), a multilateral database, alert system and communication tool, based on a secure Internet application and available to Members on a 24-hour basis. This system has the potential to exchange real time information on all sorts of Customs offences, alert Customs world-wide on a timely basis on Customs related issues including security and allows carrying out regional and global risk analysis, based on the information contained in the CEN database.
7. In the technical area involving the trafficking of nuclear, chemical and biological material, WCO continues to work in partnership with other international organizations in the delivery of training courses and material for border controls. The WCO cooperated with the IAEA and UPU in developing Guidelines for Monitoring Radioactive Material in International Mail and worked closely with the IAEA in the development of the Illicit Trafficking Handbook. We share information on incidents of trafficking in radiological materials with IAEA and cooperate with Europol and Interpol in joint meetings on illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials. WCO provides technical support to the OPCW on Customs matters relating to the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

WCO Task Force on Security and Facilitation of the International Trade Supply Chain

8. Recognizing the need to develop further managerial and technical guidance in terms of security, the *WCO Council adopted a Resolution on Security and Facilitation of the International Trade Supply Chain in 2002* and established the WCO "Task Force" to develop solutions and instruments for security and facilitation.
9. In passing this Resolution, Directors General realized that in order to protect society and facilitate trade, the international community would need to combine existing skills, as described in the Revised Kyoto Convention and the Harmonized System, which can also be used to identify shipments of sensitive and high-risk goods, with a radical new approach. Customs will need to look beyond the border, to the furthest point of origin in the "international trade supply chain", in order to secure each and every part of that chain. This of course means that we needed to gain the support of all the key players and stakeholders involved in international trade and the key international bodies. The WCO Secretariat and senior officials from our member administrations worked alongside with organizations such as IMO, UNODC, IAEA, OPCW, Interpol and our trading partner organizations in the world of commerce, ocean shipping, air industry, road transport and mail in the *"Task Force on Security and Facilitation of the International Trade Supply Chain"*. The Task Force developed a number of instruments and tools which include:
 - A new International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (Johannesburg Convention), which will allow Customs to exchange vital information in advance of the arrival of goods.

- Guidelines for the development of national laws for the collection and transmission of Customs information;
- Standards and harmonized sets of data and electronic messages for Customs declarations with regard to the arrival, departure, transit and clearance of goods in international cross border trade, including a list of essential data elements required for the identification of high-risk consignments;
- Integrated Supply Chain Management Guidelines, which will be used with improved risk management procedures;
- Guidelines for co-operative arrangements between WCO Members and the private sector to increase supply chain security;
- A Capacity Building Strategy and Diagnostic Framework tool;
- Enhancements to the WCO's information and intelligence strategy including the operation of its global network of Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO's);
- A new internet-based technology databank to enable WCO Members to identify technology to assist detection of illegal consignments and contraband;
- A new focus on the use of technology.

10. This package of measures allows Customs Administrations to manage risk effectively and efficiently using advance electronic information and intelligence methodologies. Such improvements offer a major opportunity for Customs to be able to detect illegal trafficking in arms, hazardous materials and the materials needed to manufacture Weapons of Mass Destruction (using the WCO newly developed Standard Risk Indicators and Profiles). In terms of legal trade the measures also help to improve predictability and effective clearance of goods.

Framework of Standards

11. The Task Force has been successful in developing a number of well-designed security and facilitation standards that are intended for global implementation. The implementation of the instruments, tools and guidelines is now being managed through a High Level Strategic Group, which was established by the WCO Resolution on Global Security and Facilitation Measures concerning the International Trade Supply Chain (adopted in June 2004) to provide leadership and guidance in a strategic level. This group has developed a "Framework of Standards" for security and facilitation, which describes the detailed arrangements for Customs-to-Customs and Customs-to-business cooperation. The 164 Customs Administrations, which make up the Membership of WCO, will be invited to accede to the Framework, a process that will involve them applying certain threshold standards. It is realized that application of higher standards will be a challenge for some Customs services, so a capacity building plan and program is being developed.
12. Consultation with international business on implementation of the Framework of Standards is now being initiated and pilot projects are being designed. Implementation will be complex and will involve a large number of interested parties from different industries and the public sector. It will also be necessary for some Customs Administrations to procure and deploy more advanced technology and equipment to assist their ability to detect sensitive and high-risk consignments.

The WCO Capacity Building Strategy and Diagnostic Framework

13. As recognized by the UN Counter Terrorism Committee, Capacity Building will be a key activity in the future for all international organizations. The World Customs Organization has also been active in this area and has finalized its *Customs Capacity Building Strategy* and associated *Action Plan*. It has also developed a *Diagnostic Framework* which can be used to self-assess various aspects of a Customs Administration and to identify Capacity Building needs. A specific supply chain security training module is being developed.

Promotion of WCO instruments and contact point

14. WCO believes that the international norms, instruments, tools and guidelines developed in response to increased security risks and international terrorism make an important contribution to the UN Security Council initiatives. It would be helpful to WCO and the entire Customs community if such instruments could be promoted and encouraged within the ambit of the UN. WCO stands ready to assist States and their Customs Administrations to meet their obligations relative to the UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004).

15. The WCO contact point for the CTC and the CTED (and for all security and facilitation matters) is:

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